## Amnsements Co-Night.

Casino-2 and 8-"Prince Methusalem."
Daly's Theatre-2 and 8-" Dollars and Sence."
Grand Opera House-2 and 8-"Facts; or, His Little

MAND OFERA HOUSE—2 and 8—"Facts; OE, HIS Little Hatchet."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—"The Rajah."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—"Excelsior."
OFERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Birch's Minstreia.
STANDARD THEATRE—2:15 and 8—"The Merry Duchess."
STAR: HEATRE—2 and 8—"Francesca da Rumin.."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—"Mulligan Guard Picnic."
THIRD AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—"49."
UNIOS FOLARE THEATRE—2 and 8—"Pink Dominos." I WALLACKS THEATRE—2 and 8—"Predora."
14TH-8T. THEATRE—2 and 8—"Fedora."
23D-ST. THEATRE—2 and 8—"Jane Syrc."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2 "Boccaccio" and 8 "Divorcens."

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THE TRIBUNE,

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FO NDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 6. THE NEWS THIS MORNING,

FOREIGN.-The Spanish Ambassador in France has demanded the punishment of the offenders in the recent insult to Alfonso; General Thibaudin Stafford Northcote in a speech at Belfast censured the foreign and home pelicy of the Government. A meeting of Nationalists to be held at Eur Ireland, on Sunday has been prohibited. == . The Government will allow the delivery of speeches at the funeral of M. Turgueneff in Russia. names of the assassins of Lord Mountmorres have been made known by an informer.

Domestic.-The brig Tally Ho, of Machias, was run down by an unknown steamer off Cross Rip lightship on Wednesday night, - John K. Sayder, president of the insolvent Exchange Bank | But even if the system were administered with of Chenon, Ill., was arrested on Thursday, accused of embezzlement. === The Women's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey met at Hackettstown yesterday. = Governor Cleveland was at Watertown. \_\_\_\_ During a storm on Lake Michigan yesterday it is feared the barge Rice was lost.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Rica, George Kinney, Weasel and Disturbance yesterday won the Jerome Park races. == Encouraging reports were received by the Republican State Committee. - There was considerable excitement among holders of Arkansas bonds on account of a decision at Little Rock. === Mr. De Witt and Mrs. Spencer gave accounts of their relations. === The newsdealers, at their meetings, were confident that they could beat The Herold. == The evidence in the Chishoim 85.57 cents, == Stocks were active, and after early important declines made share advances and closed steady, with some final gains for the general

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly warmer, clear or fair weather, followed by partly cloudy weather and chances of rain. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 550 ; lowest, 39°; average, 47°.

The frank and candid appeal for aid which the Republican State Committee has just issued is entirely in keeping with the spirit in which all the work of the canvass is being pushed by its official managers. A visit to the Committee rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel makes this plain. Mar s of economy and strict business methods are everywhere visible. Instead of seventy clerks who considered themselves necessary a few years ago, five are now found sufficient to do the work. There is no air of mystery pervading the apartment, but voters of all shades of Republican opinion are welcomed and consulted gladly by the committeemen in the Executive Committee room as well as in the reception room. It was not always thus by a good deal. The change is an agreeable one, and marks an honest return to old-fashioned Republican simplicity.

The full text of the decision of Judge Miller, kansas State Railroad Aid bonds yesterday, will be awaited with interest. It was confidently expected, of course, by the holders of the special clauses in each, the effect of which more. It may be the beginning of a permanent no man can tell until the judges have had a diplomatic policy by which the authority of the

chance to interpret them. No general inferences as to the value of Southern State bonds can be drawn, therefore, either from the decision in this case (which is not final) or in the Tennessee or North Carolina cases.

What fatal work a "bob-tail" car and a locomotive engine can do when they combine for purposes of destruction is shown by the Philadelphia incident reported in our telegraphic dispatches. But still, when the responsibility for that shocking accident comes to be distributed, we trust the officials will not put any more than they can help on the poor man who drove the car. He was expected to guide his team, see that all the passengers put their fare in the box, make change, keep children from riding on behind, and also to look out for the locomotive engines. No man can fulfil the duties of conductor, driver, policeman and watchman, and perform them all well. Some point must be neglected, and in this instance it was the lookout for the approaching train. The result is that four passengers are dead and many more are seriously wounded. No tenderness should be shown to the economic street-car company, however, whose managers, with a disregard of every one's interests except their own, tried to get two men's work for one man's pay. The responsibility rests primarily on them, and they ought to be made to feel it.

The Democratic politicians in the interior of the State are plainly alarmed by the situation in this city. What they wish to see here this fall, above all things, is the union of the factions on a local ticket. The County Democrats showed such a tame spirit at Buffalo that the leaders of the party at Albany seem to have taken it for granted that there would be no trouble in getting them to bear a little more humiliation and unite with the Tammany Hall men on a local ticket. But the County Democracy worm has finally turned (as the meeting of Thursday night shows), and Judge Maynard and Mr. Maxwell have therefore been sent in post-haste to this city to bring it to a realizing sense of its humble position in the dust at Mr. Kelly's feet. Both of these Democratic leaders are shrewd politicians, and they undoubtedly have authority to bully every body they think best. But, experienced manipulators as they are, they will find they have undertaken a job of buge dimensions in trying to reconcile the factions. Tammany is defiant. The County Democracy at best is sulky. Under such circumstances, the work of the peacemaker may be blessed; but it can neither be easy nor pleasant.

AGAINST THE CHAIN-GANG.

At the annual Convention of National Charities and Corrections, which has just been held in Louisville, there was a striking demonstration of Southern sentiment against the system of lessing out convicts, which has brought so much disgrace upon some of the Southern States. The leader in this movement was George W. Cable, the well-known novelist, who read a carefully prepared paper upon the hor rors of the system. This seems to have made a profound sensation. It called out strong expressions of sympathy with Mr. Cable's views from various persons present. Charles Auderson, formerly Governor of Ohio, but a native and now a resident of Kentucky, said that Mr. Cable had made only one mistake, and that was to pass too lightly over the abominations of the essee system. He declared that the atrocities of the Black Hole at Calcutta were not to be compared to those of the Frankfort penitentiary. Ex-Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky, charged that the Southern States had "hired out men like brute beasts." He pronounced the system "most infamous, tyrannical, unjust and barbarous." Other Southern men spoke, saying that if the facts were as stated by Mr. Cable, they stood ready to demand the overthrow of this practice. There was some dissent expressed from a part of the statements made, has resigned the post of Minister of War. ==== Sir | but it is believed that a strong impetus has been given to the movement against the chain-gaug. time since it became a law, the latest and most Conference next year by the Committee on Prisons.

The system is a survival of the barbarous methods that were in use before the subject of penal reform began to be agitated a hundred years ago, and it is time that it ceased to be a blot upon American civilization. The horrors of it are such as can hardly be stated in print. reasonable care and consideration for the welfare of convicts, it would still be essentially unjust and inhuman. When the State takes possession of a man by force, it becomes responsible for him. It has no right to abandon him to the caprices of brutal contractors, whose only object is to beat as much work out of him as possible, and who care less about him than they would about a slave, because he cost them nothing, and they know that if he dies they can get another convict in his place. This ought not to be possible in a civilized country. Some humanicarians criticise even the contract system, which obtains in a majority of the States, on the ground that it does not, usually, give the convict a share of his earnings, and that it leaves him sometimes subject to being overdriven by the contractors, especially if the medical officer is in their interest. But under this system the State does not lose sight of him, as under the chain-gang. He is housed by the State, and watched and cared for by its officers, and if there are sometimes cases of oppression and injustice, it need not be hard to correct it. The poor chain-gang convict, however, has often wished for death to rescue him from his brutal masters, and, happily, has often found it, for the death-rate, as some of the Southern papers have recently shown, is startling. The neonle of the North, as a matter of patriotic pride, will be glad when the South sweeps away this system of official torture. It is an encouraging sign that the better sentiment of that section seems to be rapidly asserting itself.

SPAIN'S POSITION IN EUROPE, The Spanish Ministry cannot resist the temptation to exaggerate the importance of the French episode. President Grévy's informal explanation and expressions of regret are pronounced inadequate, and the conduct of the mobis to be made the subject of diplomatic remonstrance. A Cabinet Council has been held, all questions of domestic administration and political teorganization are waived, and the King has been advised to convoke the Cortes as soon as possible in view of the critical state of foreign relations. The most alarming rumor assumes that the Spanish Minister will be which caused such a drop in the value of Ar- ordered to leave Paris, if the French Government declines to make an unequivocal apology. This seems bardly credible; but the receipt of congratulatory dispatches from the European the securities that the opinion of the Court | courts has evidently invigorated the action of would be quite the opposite from what it is, the Ministry. Premier Sagasta is not an imagi-They based their opinion, in a measure, upon pative statesman, but he is an adroit politician. certain decisions in Florida courts, where some- By a display of firmness and vigor in this what similar questions have come up. It is not foreign complication he may reasonably hope the first time, however, that the law is found | to strengthen the political position of the Govto be different from what a good many people erament, whose supporters have recently shown ardently wish it was. The fact is, the bonds signs of insubordination. This is always a conof each State rest entirely upon their own venient expedient for an unstable Ministry. In special statutes and stand or fall according to Spain at the present time it may be something

monarchy in the councils of Europe will be greatly increased.

Castelar made a strong argument in one of Spanish diplomacy. He recalled the glories of ancient prestige when the nation held the foremost position in Europe, and advocated more energetic action in foreign affairs. He laid stress on the fact that Italy secured its place among European Powers of the first rank solely by its persistence in interesting itself in the diplomacy of the Continent. This cannot be denied. Little Piedmont began by sending a few regiments to the Crimea, and ended with obtaining recognition at the Congress of Paris and an opportunity for formally presenting the Italian question to the diplomatists of Europe. In like manner it may be urged that Spain cannot hope to emerge from the level of the secondrate Powers unless it pushes its way into prominence by strong and determined action in foreign affairs. It is not improbable that this plea has been made in Madrid by diplomats less disinterested than Castelar. The German Minister at that Court is reported to have strongly advised Alfonso's journey to Vienna and Berlin, and, curiously enough, was present at what looked like a diplomatic conference at Homburg, where the King met the Emperor and Count Hatzfeldt. If any proposals were then made regarding the admission of Spain within the cordon of German alliances on the Continent, the disgraceful incident in Paris cannot have tended to prejudice either Alfonso or his Premier against them. On the contrary, they will be more strongly inclined than they were before the Royal journey was planned to disregard the warnings of Spanish Republicans, and to make a diplomatic demonstration in Europe.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS. The Civil Service Commission's letter to Mr. Dezendorf will, it is to be hoped, enlighten that gentleman's ignorance of the powers of the National Government in dealing with political assessments. The Government cannot prevent clerks from subscribing to politics any more than to churches or to newspapers, and cannot prevent applications to them. The Civil Service Act went as far as the Government has a right to go. Under that law no person is permitted to ask or receive from a Government employe a political contribution on Government premises. No Government officer or employe is permitted to ask him for one anywhere. No Government officer is permitted to promote or degrade or remove him for giving or refusing to give; and he is not permitted to hand such a contribution to another Government employe. The circle is complete. This is as stringent a regulation of the action of Government employes, and of the uses of Government property, as the law could make. It could not go further without absurdity.

Mr. Dezendorf complains that to allow a man to solicit contributions just outside of a customhouse or a navy-yard, and to hold that there he is not violating the law, " is to make the law a farce." He ought to know that the National Government can only play policeman inside of its own jurisdiction. A man who has been a member of Congress should have a clearer notion of the functions of the Government. It is true that the Civil Service Act, in this respect, can be easily evaded, if Government employes are ready to connive at their own robbery. The matter is entirely in their own hands. Let any Government employe refuse to pay a political assessment, however indirect, and no officer will dare to injure him, so long as this law is in existence. At the same time, it is to be expected that Government employes, like other citizens who take an interest in politics, will give money voluntarily for legitimate campaign uses, when they feel able to do so,

PONG AH LUNG'S CASE,

The Chinese Exclusion Act has been the subject of numerous judicial decisions in the brief A report will be made on the subject to the important of which is that of Justice Field, of ferable from hand to hand like a bond or telligence to tell the truth, even if they do not dethe United States Supreme Court, in San Francisco, against the admission of Chinese from Hong-Kong. The point made in their behalf was that the treaty and the act of Congress contemplated the exclusion only of sublects of the Pewer with which the treaty was made, whereas Hong-Kong is a British dependency. A case of this kind arose in Boston some months ago, and Judges Nelson and Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court, taking the view just stated, permitted Ah Shong, a Chinese laborer from Hong-Kong, to land in Massachusetts, in spite of the act of Congress. This decision naturally caused alarm on the Pacific Coast. Hong-Kong itself is a small island with a Chinese population not much over 100,000 by a census taken ten years ago, but it is still the entrepot of the custom trade of all nations, and the natural gateway, if not the startingplace, of a large proportion of the emigration from China. Most of the Chinese now in this country are said to have come from that port. It is obvious that if this decision was to be accented as the true construction of the act, the stream of Chinese immigration would soon be flowing toward our shores again. Ah Sin from Pekin looks very like Ah Sin from Hong, Kong, and if he takes passage at the latter port, who is to prove that he was not born there, as Pong Ah Lung, the laborer in the San Francisco case, was, after Hong-Kong became a British possession?

Justice Field's decision, the text of which has now been received, takes issue with the Massachusetts view, and, as it is the decision of a Supreme Court Judge, will be regarded as practically overruling it, though both are decisions of Circuit Courts. Justice Field's opinion, we believe, will be accepted as a sound interpretation of the law. He shows, after describing the evils of Chinese immigration, that the law forbids any master of a vessel to bring to this country "any Chinese laborer from any foreign port or place." The exclusion is not of subjects of China, but of "Chinese laborers," and Pong Ah Lung is a laborer, having "all the peculiarities of the subjects of China, Justice Field says, although he claims to be a British subject. Justice Field is not swerved by the argument that the act of Congress went further in the direction of exclusion than the treaty, which necessarily dealt only with Chinese subjects. The act is, like the trea v, a part of the supreme law of the land. Neither has authority over the other. "The courts," Justice Field says, "cannot refuse to give effect to the laws of Congress, however much they may seem to conflict with the stipulations of the treaty. Whether a treaty has been violated by our Government in its legislative department, so as to be the proper occasion of complaint by the foreign Government, is not " a judicial question. To the courts it is simply "the case of conflicting laws, the last modify-"ing or superseding the former." Justice Field adds his belief that the law was intended to do more than give effect to the treaty, and that his construction renders "all its provisions consistent with each other." Any other construction certainly conflicts with the intent of the law and its plain terms.

It is not likely that Great Britain will take

already been restrained in the Australian col- that New-York made a frightful mistake when she doesn't pay to be eccentric, even if your eccentricity onies, and England will hardly carry her traditional sensitiveness upon the rights of British his recent specines in favor of a revival of subjects so far as to insist that the Chinese she has involuntarily adopted in acquiring the island of Hong-Kong shall be allowed to set up laundries in San Francisco.

WHY MAYNARD WAS NOMINATED.

Isaac H. Maynard is the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State. Mr. Maynard is a friend of temperance-the record be made a few years ago when he was a member of the Legislature demonstrated that fact beyond a peradventure. His vote was invariably thrown against the liquor interest. How did it happen, then, that the Buffalo Convention placed his name at the head of the ticket? The Democracy of New-York is not a temperance party. Subserviency to the rum power is one of the cardinal features of its policy; it amended the Excise law last winter, through its representatives that controlled the Senate and Assembly, against the protests of prohibitionists and other temperance

folks, to oblige the rum power. What, then, is the explanation of Mr. Maynard's candidacy? Are the voters to conclude that he has backslidden from temperance, or that the Democracy, having taken the pledge and joined "the Murphy movement," is determined no longer to condone the flowing bowl? We suspect the key to the puzzle does not lie in either of these directions, but is to be found in the nursery rhyme that runs,-

Jack Sprat could cat no fat, His wife could eat no lean: And so they both together Did lick the platter clean.

The Democracy can eat no fat-not any temperance for it as a political party. Its wife, or rather Mr. Maynard, can eat no lean-not any rum for him. "And so they both together? hope to lick clean one of the public platters. It is a beautiful little arrangement. The only

trouble about it is that it depends for its success upon the electors not understanding it.

REAL ESTATE TITLES.

There is not a little activity in real estate in New-York, and transfers of considerable importance have recently been made. But it is well understood that great difficulties attend the investment of money in this kind of property, and not only in New-York, but through all the adjoining States, the value of such property is greatly affected by these embarrassments. If one could buy real estate, having formed an idea of its value, or could lend upon it, as readily and inexpensively as one can buy or lend upon other property, very large sums would seek such investment, and the value of real property would be materially changed.

The cost of legal formalities and official records is an important obstacle. Still greater is the delay and cost of searching titles. In most States, moreover, the trouble and delay in enforcing a mortgage against real estate go far to prevent loans which would otherwise be regarded with high favor by capitalists. The existing formalities are useful and profitable to conveyancers, to some officials, and to those lawyers whose principal business is in examining titles, but they are not useful or profitable to the public. If it is practicable to simplify them very much, cutting off a great part of the cost and of the uncertainty, a new era in real estate transactions may begin.

Is it not possible so to amend the laws that the official who now gives a certificate from time to time as to the state of the title to certain property, should be required to incorporate in a deed, whenever it is desired, his official declaration that the title given by the seller is at that date clear and unquestioned? Then the deeds themselves can be simplified; nine-tenths of the tegal circumlocution can be cut out. A plain description of the property; an official certificate that the title is at present in A, and a grant from A to B, is all that is requisite. But a deed can also be made transshare of stock, with only the provision that record notice of such transfer shall be forwarded by the seller to the proper office, And, with restrictions not difficult to provide, money could be borrowed as quickly and as safely on a deed as collateral security as on any stock or bond. The result would be that holders of real estate, when they have to borrow money at all, would be able to borrow at much lower rates, and without the trouble and expense that now attend such operations, while the purchaser could get a clear and officially certified title in a few hours, practically without cost.

The effect of such changes would be that a very large sum of money, now unemployed or occasionally loaned on call upon collateral ecurities, would be either permanently invested in real estate or loaned upon it as collateral security. Many hundred millions could thus be employed, to the incalculable advantage of the land-owners, and the result would be to enhance the value of their property. But no such reform will ever be attempted unless the owners of real estate, both of farms and of city property, come to perceive its importance and to demand it from legislators.

HIGH ART AT LOW PRICES.

A great benefactor of the human race has just risen in London. The great benefactor's name is The London Fine Art Association, and the mere recital of its thoughtful provision for the higher wants of mankind is well calculated to make the admirers of Abou Sen Adhem realize that he was not much of a lover of his fellow men after all, Abou undoubtedly meant well, but he lacked the range of The London Fine Art Association, We and the advertisement of the association in a recent English newspaper, and we defy any one who has a pronounced taste for the fine arts to read it through without being aroused to a frenzy of passionate enthusiasm. The advertisement begins

The London Fine Art Association have just purchas reash the whole stock of the trustees of a large firm fine art publishers in New-Yora, who, owing to the itinued depression in the picture trade, have fulled for a large amount. These pictures were purchased by us out one-tenth their actual value, and the Assoc grion have decided to give their readers the full benent a the purchase. In order that a speedy clearance may be effected, the whole of the following thirty-two pictures will be sent on receipt of P. O. O., value 2s, 10d., or thirty-six penny stamps, which amount includes carrage prepaid to any address in the United Kingdom

Panch remarked, some years ago, that the day was soon coming when one could buy two cents' worth of soull in a gold soull-box for a cent. Who shall say, in view of this art association's announcement, that the day has not dawned f Thirty-two pieces of Fine Art-the very Finest-express charges paid, for thirty-six penny stamps; high asthetics placed on the nve-cent counter; no excase for poverty not naving a picture gallery. Truly we live in an era of the general diffusion of things. Nothing is content until it is generally diffused and brought within the reach of the masses. It was a great hour for the masses when that "large firm in New-York " failed and so paved the way for The London Fine Art Association.

We regret that we have not room to describe each one of these ravishing pictures. Ah, how it must h ve lacerated the "large firm" to be compelled to part with them at any price, to say nothing of parting with them at a sacrifice. One is "a delight ful chromo," another " a beautifully executed offence because Pong Ah Lung cannot land at chromo," another " a first-class chromo," another-

permitted this " large firm " to fail. But then it was always thus-the world knows nothing of her most deserving large firms. Perhaps, however, the most charming thing about the London Fine Art Association has yet to be mentioned. We refer to its unwasted faith in human nature. Not satisfied with presenting merely nominal pictures at prices-we mean pictures at merely nominal prices-it says in course of its advertisement: " Any of our readers doubting the genulneness of the above offer may send for the parcel without forwarding the money in advance, we relying upon their honesty to remit their value on receipt of the pictures." Doesn't that show the refining influence of Art? It does, it does! and so we cannot but regret that the advertisement, which is quite long, should conclude as follows: "N. B .- The Association have appointed agents all over the country who are authorized to take criminal proceedings against any one whose intention is to defraud the Association by sending for the above and never intending to pay for the same." Can it be, on second thought, that faith and unfaith in human nature are striving for mastery in

the breast of the association? We need only add that the large firm in New-York to say nothing about the patrons of the association) will have the sympathy of our entire community. It is understood to have gone into the pusiness of publishing newspapers below cost, in order to sell out again " at a rumous sacrifice."

To Student: It was the lare Democratic Convention that originated the remark, "Speech is silver but silence is golden." They did it when they came to the tariff plank of their platform.

This world is altogether too wicked a place for Committee of the National Greenback Labor party, whose candidate he is for Secretary of State, he says: "I do wonder that good men would rather tramp along behind politicians they despise than stand up and be counted in favor of principles that cannot be denied." It does seem strange that any good man should refuse to follow the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. The only explanation of it is that they are not good men. If they were they would not be tramping along behind politicians they despise, but would be standing up to be counted for the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. Some people go through the world wondering about one thing and some about another. Thomas K. Beecher's everlasting mystery is that there are good men who persist in grinding out their own con clusions instead of bringing their grists to his mill to be ground. Why should good men tramp behind any one else when the large foot of the Rev. Thomas K. is breaking new paths for all the world to walk in ?

If Republican newspapers would please to be se kind and thoughtful as to refrain from publishing the public debt statements until the campaign is over they would confer a great favor upon their opponents. How, in the name of trustworthy figures, are Democratic orators and writers to make any preselvtes if people are constantly reminded that the colossal bill that Uncle Sam found it necessary to run up in order to put down the rebellion is being steadily and rapidly paid, thanks to honest and intelligent Republican administration ?

Sir Stafford Nothcote has set English politica leaders an excellent example in making several speeches in Ireland. If several members on the Liberal side could be induced to speak in Dublin and Belfast in defence of the policy of the Government and the Land acts, the effect could scarcely fail to be salutary. The constituencies there are ac customed to hear only one side of the case. If English Liberal's were to take pains to meet Irishmen on their own ground and to discuss the questions of the day frankly and courageously as the Conserva tive leader seems to have done, there would be a better chance for a revival of an era or good feeling. The island now seems to be regarded as a conquered and seditions country where representative Englishmen must not venture to take part in public discus sion. If they were to go oftener and present their side of the controversy with firmness and dignity, they would seem tess like foreigners. They would be admired for their courage and frankness, and in the coarse of time might even hope to influence public opinion on the island.

Too great pains are taken by the general press agents to telegraph from Europe the preposterous tales about the Greely colony which the whalers have picked up in Greenland from the natives. The Esquimanx in that quarter have not sufficient inserve the reputation they have gained among sailors of being the greatest liars on the globe. The Yantie has brought the latest intelligence from Littleton Island, and no heed should be paid to the stale fictions of the natives respecting the morde of Lieutennut Greely or the retreat of Lis men.

A Fable: There once was a Donkey who had the Misfortune to fail down a Deep Well. He cried lustily for Assistance, and a Lion who was Patsing By came to the Well, and looking down remarked "Get into the Bucket and I'll hard you out of your unpleasant Predicament. The Donkey thereupon entered the Bucket and the Lion began to Elevate um. But before the Task was Accomplished the Donkey, growing impatient to regain his Native Heath, called out in severe tones to the Lion, "Se here up There, if you don't haul Faster I'm blamed if I don't Cut the Rope." The Lion laughed at This, whereupon the Incepsed Donkey proceeded to Execute his Threat-which was bad for the Donkey, considering that he did not have an Accident In surance Policy. Moral-This fable tearnes how wise it is for The Herald to refuse to sell papers to the Manhattan News Company.

Canada has nurtured a woman who evidently has made up her mind to drink the cup of fame to the dregs or know the reason why. She is a woman whose energy evidently is equal to her ambition and whose self-confidence would appear to be boiler proof She wants to take a trip through the whirlpool rapids, and in a letter stating that fact she touches upon interesting points in her career. " am," she writes to the Maid of the Mist Company a professional aeronant, have many those bee above the clouds and have often been in fearful peril on land and water. I am as insensible to fear, probably, as any woman living. I also have de livered lectures. Now could I not be of service to you in some scheme at the Falls when you give an other exhibition for It will be seen that this is a dauntless soul that thus craves permission to pass to Immortality by the whichool rapids route Never screamed she at sight of a mouse; never looked she under her bed at night for concealed burglar. And yet the cold-blooded Maid of the Mist Company declined her offer. She is neither to try the water, the air nor the lecture platform under their "auspices." Of course she will be disappointed, but she will not give way to despair. One as full of pluck and nerve as she may well scorn " auspices" other than those that are furnished he by her own stout heart. But we really hope she won't lecture-that is, not until she has swum the rapids.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Wesley R. Davis will sail for the Old World in January, to make an extended tour through Palestine.

Mrs. Warren, widow of General Gouverneur K. Warren, will soon take possession of the Warren Memorial house, in "Professors' Row," Newport, which was built by friends of her husband.

Lady Anne Blount, daughter of the Earl of Love\_ lace, and his late countess, Ada Augusta Byron, is said to be a speaking likeness of her grandtather Lord Byron. When Lady Anne was presented to the Queen, Her Majesty kissed her, saying as she did so, "I do that for the love I bear your ancestor, the poet whom I most love,"

Rosa Bonheur has reached her sixty-first year in capital health and with a seemingly exhaustless fund of strength and energy. Although herself so indifferent to the world's opinion, both in her manners and her dress, she does not advise others to follow her example. To a young artist who visited her recently she said: "My dear, you can't afford offence because Pong Ah Lung cannot land at shromo," another "a first-class chromo," another—to ignore the opinion of the world, even in small san Francisco. Chinese immigration has but why go on? We nave told enough to indicate things. If you do, you are sure to suffer. It

helps you along in your studies. You must remember that all studies are a means to an end, and you are to sacrifice nothing, nothing whatever, that can defeat or hinder that end."

The Hon. John Locke King, M. P. for the City of London, is one of the most careless of men as regards dress, generally wearing a suit of clothes of which his valet would be ashamed. One day Mr. King called upon the Duchess of -.... At the door he was confronted by a magnificent flunkey, " Is Her Grace at home ?" asked the distinguished visitor. "My good man," replied the flunkey, after surveying Mr. King for a while through his single eye-glass, "do you think that Her Grace would like to see a person of your appearance?" "Don't know. I'll see, "replied Mr. King, and pushing by the horrified flunkey, went upstairs, seized upon a servant in the hallway and sent his card to the Duchess.

In The Chicago Inter-Ocean is printed a letter written by Henry W. Longfellow, which is said not to have been made public before. It was written to a young lady at Milwaukee College, in response to ome inquiries concerning the origin of the poem, The Masque of Pandora," and runs in part as follows: "I wish it were in my power to comply with your request and send you some information in regard to 'The Masque of Pandora.' But I no longer remember what particular circumstance suggested it to me. I suppose it was the great beauty of the fable and the strong contrast of character between Prometheus or Forethought, and Epimetheus or Afferthought." The letter is dated at Cambridge May 16 1880. Cambridge, May 16, 1880.

This is very sad-that the Apostle of the Beauti ful should fall to the rank of sixpenny showman. When he was in America he would not allow anyone to enter the hotel parlors, where he descanted upon the Utterness of the Consummate, for a less fee than \$1. But here he is announcing in the the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher. Writing to the State | Liverpool papers that he will lecture in Hope Hall next Saturday evening on "Personal Impressions of America"; and then, in all the Philistine brutality of printer's ink, follows the line: "Admission-Front Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 6d." Poor Oscarl Yes in the Bowery one can see the Fat Woman, the Tattooed Girl, the India Rubber Man, and the Only Original Sea Serpent, all for a dime, with music by the band thrown in. That is 2½ cents cheaper than the Hope Hall show. By the way, Mr. Wilde's announcement is separated by a few lines only from that of the Royal Asylum for Imbeclies and Idiots—which shows most shocking lack of exthetic culture in the man who classified the advertisements.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5 .- Chief-Justice Coleridge and party left here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Balti-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 .- The Controller of the Curency has accepted an invitation to attend the Convention of the American Bankers' Association, which meets at Louisville on Tuesday.

GENERAL NOTES.

A horrid plot to dislodge Kalakana's crown, which has never been a very snug fit, was recently confided by a certain Colonel Calderon, a native of this country, ut lately an officer in the Chilian Army, at the American House, Denver, to a gentleman on whose identity The Konsas City Journal pours a flood of light by calling him "a well-known railroad man." It seems that there are in the Army of Chill about 300 men who have become tired of the service, and who propose, having taken unto themselves numerous other choice spirits of different nationalities, to descend upon Honolelu some pleasant day and turn the sovereign of a kingdom into the citizen of a republic in the twinkling of an eye. They will then proceed to make things pleasant for themselves and everybody clae except poor Kalakana, who, of course, will be scared within an inch, or an inch and a-half, of his life when he reads this paragraph.

The Berlin Veterinary School was attended ast winter by 247 matriculated students, the largest attendance during the century of its existence. The stocked library, and numerous lodgings for officials, etc., ontains also an extensive anatomical department, with very valuable collections. The pathologico-physiological institute connected with the establishment is situated in one of the new wings. The dog hospital, the horse hospital, the operating-rooms, riding-school, smithy, etc., are considered the best of their kind. In the cow-stables are to be found the favorite races of all the cow-stances are to be found the favorite races of all countries, partly for purposes of instruction, partly for the uses of the dairy. The horse hospital can accommodate 100 sick horses; in it force were treated, in 1882, no fewer than 2,241 animals; 600 were examined and dismissed, 7,085 sent to the polyclinic. In the stationary dog hospital, 1,200 patients were treated; in the polyclinic, 3,215.

Northern New-Jersey has long been famous for its apple-jack, but its abounding water is becoming more attractive than its whiskey. The streams which parkle through every valley give a peculiar charm to this bill country-which summer tourists have just begun to find out. In Sussex County alone there are thirty-two lakes of considerable area, most of them with oold, picturesque shores. The black bass and other game fish with which they are stocked have already become tanding alturement to the city anglers; but the beauty of their surroundings and the light and life which they add to the hiver-sided scenery of this region give them a night value in the estimation of many persons who take no delight in the roof and line. These facts justify the wisdom of the gentlemen who propose to build the club-houses along the shores and on the wooded is, and some of these pursex lakes during the next season.

During the past year the Pennsylvania Raiload has sreeted in Philadelphia, at the point where its ne intersects Fifty-second-st., a building for the use of men employed on freight trains, when they are off duty or away from home. This neat and commodious refuge cost about \$10,000 and a short experience has proved that it was a good investment. It contains bath-rooms, with hot and cold water, a smoking-room, where checkers and dominos are provided, but other games are foroldden, a reading-room well supplied with papers and ers standard works of fletten, biography and relig On the third floor is a large room provided with iron

POLITICAL NEWS,

Governor Hamilton, of Maryland, refused to give his opinion on the State ticket nominated by the Demecrats. The only reply he would make to direct question was this: "There is nothing at all to be said by me." Some of the Bourbon Democrats are trying to inter from the Governor's unwillingness to talk that he will support McLane for his successor. It is not known whether Mr. Robinson in-

tends to resign his seat in Congress before election. His district is a close one, and the Republicans have some doubts about carrying it, as they have no man whose popularity can compare with Mr. Robinson's. Many Republicans are arging the propriety of allowing matters to remain as they are until after the State election. Judge Bowman, of the United States District

Court of Louisians, tota The Chicago Tribune that the plit in the Democratic party of his State offered the Republicans an opportunity to carry it next year by making alliance with the Ogden faction. He believed that the Ogden Democrats were willing to all the Re-publicans in National politics in return for assistance in This is not an off year for the Republicans,

The Boston Transcript thinks. "On the contrary," it says, "the indications increase that their party vote will be fully out in all the States of the North in waten there is much of a contest. A Re-publican revival can plainly be perceived throughout the North. The popular cur-cur-sets favoually for the organization that was beaton those everywhere last year. Senator Gorman's election to the chairman-

ship of the Democratic State Central Committee of Maryland indicates tout the machine is to be worked for all that it is worth in the present campaign. As Mr. Gorman is the head of the ring against which Governor Hamiston has been fighting be has more than the hand interest in electing McLane. Defeat now would mean an end to Gorman's political influence.

Chairman Cooper, of the Republican State Committee of Pannsylvania, appears to be well satisfied with the condition of the canvass in that State. Nothing has occurred to mar the harmonious feeling between the nent independent Republicane having promised thair aid on the stung and financially. Mr. Cooper says that "in this campaign a Republican can be hopeful without being red-headed."

If Judge Foraker fills the appointments now arranged for aim before the Onio election he will have made over one hundred speeches and have spoken in eighty-two of the eighty-eight counties in the State. Thus far he has not missed a single appointment and Thus far he has not missed a single appointment and appears to be in as good health as when the campaign began. He has shown remarkable powers of endurance, sometimes making a speech in the afternoon and then riting twenty miles in a buggy and speaking each in the scanner.

ONE REASON FOR FEWER HOUSE-OWNERS IN NEW-YORK.

From The Chicage Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

There is another reason not mentioned by our contemporary [The New-Yo.k TRIBUNE] for the decreasing number of houses owned by the people of New-York. The working classes squander fully twenty-five militons a year of their earnings in the saloens of that city, which number 10,000 "places." For this money the saloens render an equivalent in drunkconess, wife-beating, poverty, distress, immorality and orime of